

**Listing of the Claims:**

The following is a complete listing of all the claims in the application, with an indication of the status of each:

1. (Currently amended) A method for the production of dense fire-resistant moldings from fibrous materials consisting of wood fibers or other lignocellulosic fibrous materials or particles, in which,

the fibrous materials are supplied by a dry method,

inorganic materials based on potassium and/or sodium silicates are added in soluble form to the fibrous materials at a mixing temperature of 30°C-95°C to form a mixture, and then

a fibrous non-woven is formed from said mixture, and is compressed in a hot press and is cured in a closed press in the compressed state at a temperature above 80°C, characterized in that the mixture is compressed to a density of 350 kg/m<sup>3</sup> -1250 kg/m<sup>3</sup>,

wherein at least part of the total amount added of said inorganic materials is added to a raw material from which said fibrous material is derived either before or during the defibering process or into a transport element of a defibering apparatus.

2. (Previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized by a mixing temperature of 40°C-75°C.

3. (Currently amended) A method for the production of dense fire-resistant moldings from fibrous materials consisting of wood fibers or other lignocellulosic fibrous materials or particles, in which, under a water vapor atmosphere, inorganic substances based on potassium and/or sodium silicates are added in soluble form to the fibrous materials at a mixing temperature of 105°C-180°C, and in which a fibrous non-woven is formed from this mixture, is then compressed to a density of 350 kg/m<sup>3</sup> -1250 kg/m<sup>3</sup>, and is cured in a closed press in the compressed state at a temperature above 80°C.

4. (Previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 3, characterized by a

mixing temperature of 110°C-150°C.

5. (Previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the fibrous non-woven to be compressed has a fiber moisture < 25%.

6. (Previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the inorganic materials are added to the fibrous materials in an amount of 5%-40%, based on absolutely dry fibrous materials.

7. (Previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that at least a proportion of the total quantity of inorganic materials to be added is added to chips intended for the production of the fibrous materials before and/or after their defibering.

8. (Previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said at least a part of the inorganic materials added to said raw material is fed directly into a cooking process which disintegrates the fibrous materials or into a transport element of a refiner for defibering chips which serve as said raw material.

9. (Previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the mixture of fibrous materials and inorganic materials is created using inorganic materials in combination with one or more of fillers, pigments, and wetting agents.

10. (Previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that, for the purpose of faster curing, auxiliary and active substances are added to the inorganic materials before or after its addition to the fibrous materials.

11. (Previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 10, characterized in that the auxiliary and active substances consist of acid formers.

12. (Previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 11, characterized in that the auxiliary and active substances are carbon dioxide formers.

13. (Previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the inorganic materials are added to the fibrous materials in an amount of 10-30% based on absolutely dry fibrous materials.

14. (Previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 3, characterized in that the fibrous non-woven to be compressed has a fiber moisture of < 25%.

15. (Previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 3, characterized in that the inorganic substances are added to the fibrous materials in an amount of 5%-40% based on absolutely dry fibrous materials.

16. (Previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the inorganic substances are added to the fibrous materials in an amount of 10-30% based on absolutely dry fibrous materials.

17. (Previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 3, characterized in that at least a proportion of the total quantity of inorganic substances to be added is added to chips intended for the production of the fibrous materials before and/or after their defibering.

18. (Previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 3, characterized in that at least part of the total amount added of said inorganic substances is added to a raw material from which said fibrous material is derived either before or during the defibering process or into a transport element of a defibering apparatus.

19. (Previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein one or more of fillers, pigments, and wetting agents are added to said fibrous materials in combination with said inorganic substances.

20. (Previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 3, characterized in that, for the purpose of faster curing, auxiliary and active substances are added to the inorganic substances before or after its addition to the fibrous materials.